



THE WEEKLY CHRONICLE

Publishes in every issue, facts about the soil, climate, productions, price of lands, and advantages offered to immigrants in East Tennessee. These articles are intended to afford reliable information to strangers, and are prepared carefully and afford the cheapest and most reliable information obtainable. Specimen copies of the paper sent on application. For terms of subscription see fourth page.

WHAT A NEW ENGLAND EDITOR THINKS OF EAST TENNESSEE.

A Good Farming Country.—The City of Knoxville.

Mr. S. Fletcher, one of the editors of the *New England Farmer*, published at Boston, has been in East Tennessee for some days and writes to his paper as follows of our section and city:

From Dalton, which is near the northern boundary of Georgia, to Knoxville, the whole country appears to be well cultivated, and wheat the leading product. The "valley" of East Tennessee, up which we are now travelling, is walled in by the Blue Ridge on the northeast and by the Cumberland mountains on the southwest; but the "valley" is by no means a plain or a prairie. Sharp ridges of hills run parallel with the course of the outside mountains, and are so numerous that few of the streams have any chance to form extensive bottoms, intervals or swamps. Even the noble Tennessee river winds its way among hills that come down to low-water mark, or is confined by perpendicular limestone cliffs. Exceptions, however, occasionally occur, and rich bottom lands, from one-fourth to four miles in width are seen, which rival the far-famed Connecticut valley. But East Tennessee is, on the whole, far more hilly and broken than I anticipated. Cleveland and a few other towns have a comparatively level site, but, like Knoxville, on its "seven hills," most villages and cities are perched on elevations.

This is the roughest and poorest-looking country I ever saw," said a young man in the cars who was brought up in Texas. "Why, wheat was all headed out when I left home." But I looked on vegetation more than a month in advance of that at any northern town, on a soil more fertile than that to which I have been familiar, and on hill-sides less rough, and precipitous than those I helped to cultivate in my boyhood. Thus different are our standpoints, and thus different the impressions received by different individuals from a view of the same objects. Yes, East Tennessee is New England set down in a milder climate. True, the soil has the red tinge common to the southern country, but here are mountains, hills, swift streams, a great variety of trees and rocks, and plenty of grasses and clovers, including the Kentucky Blue grass, which makes beautiful lawns as well as rich pastures. Having become pretty thoroughly homesick during my winter's sojourn in the comparatively level and grassless cotton country, all due allowance may be made for my expressions of admiration for these blue mountains, green hills, orchards in blossom, noble wheat fields, and fat cattle and horses.

THE CITY OF KNOXVILLE.

Of our growing, healthful and attractive city with its clean streets and beautiful surroundings he says:

Gay street, approached from the south by a new bridge over the Tennessee, recently completed at a cost of \$180,000, and from the depot buildings on the north, is now the "main" street of the city, and has many fine stores, warehouses, &c. Among them, the wholesale dry goods establishment of Cowan, McClung & Co. struck me as out of proportion to the size and business of the place. I suppose the city has a population of only about ten thousand, and yet here is a firm that does a business of about two million dollars a year. They import many goods directly from Europe. I was shown over the establishment by Mr. Perez Dickinson, one of its founders, a native of Amherst, Mass., who has been in the business here forty years. Their building is some 170 by 90 feet, and its five floors are crowded by piles of goods, from a lady's hat to Fairbanks' largest scales.

Two creeks of sufficient size to furnish water power enter the Tennessee within the limits of the city corporation. The last mile of these streams is a succession of falls and rapids over limestone ledges, and here are rolling mills, nail, furniture, and other factories, flour mills, potteries, saw mills, tanneries, &c., which have done and are still doing much to justify the remark of the editor of a Memphis paper, who recently visited this city, and said "Yankee houses, precisely such as one sees on every hillside in Connecticut, adorn the lofty heights in and around Knoxville. Yankee hammers resound in Knoxville shops. Yankee agricultural implements wielded by Yankee hands, and barns built by Yankee muscles, and fences perfected by Yankee toil, and saw mills and factories reared and managed by Yankee money and Yankee enterprise, have revolutionized, enriched, and made East Tennessee at this hour the most prosperous and attractive district I have seen from Montreal to Mobile."

THE TENNESSEE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

On one of the "seven hills" of Knoxville, stand the buildings of the Tennessee University. The entire eminence is owned by the corporation, and is one of the finest sites for a college I ever saw. The grounds are neatly laid out, with a broad blue-grass lawn, trees, and passage ways,—all of which are kept in good order. The entire property of the old East Tennessee University, valued at \$150,000, was offered to the State as the foundation of the agricultural and industrial institution to be established by the fund,—nearly \$400,000,—created by the sale of public lands appropriated to Tennessee by Congress. This offer was accepted by the Legislature, and the University is now the Industrial College of the State. Including a large preparatory class, the number of students is over three hundred. They all wear a gray uniform. The college farm of three hun-

dred acres is about a mile and a half from the college buildings, and the faculty are endeavoring to carry out the designs of Congress in making the appropriation. State scholarships are provided in number equal to two for each Senator, and one for each representative in the Legislature, to whom the appointment belongs.

OUR EARLY SPRING.

We have now in East Tennessee peaches as large as hickory nuts and vegetation quite advanced. The following comparison of characters from the Lancaster (Pa.) *Intelligencer*, of 29th April, is opportune and worthy of careful consideration by our Northern readers:

While men are freezing to death in the Northeastern States, and being drowned out of their homes in the southeast, while the people of the Middle States are shivering with cold and wondering when winter will end, there is a favored region embracing East Tennessee and the surrounding country where spring has been abiding with all its blessings for more than a month past. We are informed by private letters that March was a delightful month there, with only four bad days. Peach trees bloomed more than a month ago and there has been no frost to hurt the fruit. What a delightful contrast does that region present in point of climate when compared with the Northern and Middle States? The winters are remarkably mild and the summers not subject to the fiercely heated spells which are experienced with us.

ANDERSON COUNTY.

Weather and Crop Items.—The People Satisfied with Col. Thornburgh for Congress. OLIVER'S, April 29, 1874.

EDITORS CHRONICLE: Perhaps a few lines from this place will interest a few of your readers. The high waters have done much damage to the farmers in this section. Besides washing out fences, &c., the high water washed out a part of the abutment to the mill-dam belonging to Reed & Ross on one of their tracts of land some 4 miles from here, but it will cause them no delay in furnishing the bill of lumber that Hockett, Foote & Co. want for repairing their hotel and putting up cottages here at the famous Sulphur Springs, which now belong to them. They need have no fear of putting up too many buildings, for all will be filled.

We hear it rumored that Mr. Rufe McClung, of the Commercial Bank of your city, has taken an interest in the Oakdale Iron Company. We hope he has, and hope he will make a success of the undertaking, which we know can be done by their adopting some plan by which they can get their coal from this place.

The wheat crop is not looking as well as it did before the rainy weather. The Cumberland mountain looks very much like winter this morning, the snow was five inches deep. The fruit is not killed yet, but we are much afraid of it being killed to-night.

The people seem to be well enough satisfied with what Col. Thornburgh has done to be perfectly willing to send him back and will try to do so when the election day comes around.

The Cincinnati Southern Railroad missed this place—but Knoxville ought to see that it would be much better and cheaper for her to build a road from Clinton, via Oliver's, Oakdale and Emory, then to Big Emory, thereby getting connection with this iron and coal region, and the Cincinnati road much quicker than she can build from Careyville to Chittwood.

Business is dull; Reed & Ross are complaining of trade falling off; no money. The veto of "the inflation bill" does not trouble the people here any at all. But no more.

AMMI BAD.

TENNESSEE NEWS.

The Jonesboro' *Echo* says: Rev. J. J. Yeager, who lives one mile east of Limestone Depot, near the Greene county line, in blasting rock, recently discovered a strong stream of chalybeate water.

A gentleman, named Vance, killed a grey eagle, near Strain's mills in this county, last Saturday. It measured five feet and six inches from tip to tip of the wings, and was large enough to carry off a pretty good-sized child. To have been so far away from its home in the mountain-cloud, it must have been on an extensive expedition of prey.

A rich deposit of lead, associated with baryta, has been discovered on the farm of Dr. M. F. Gerald, seventeen miles north-west of Jonesboro'. We understand that a large lump was taken out last Saturday, weighing from five to six hundred pounds, which is almost the pure metal. A baryta mine is being worked at this place, and arrangements will soon be made to work the lead vein.

The Knoxville *Chronicle* is one of the liveliest, most enterprising and intelligent papers in the State, and can be had every morning, except Monday, by the 9 o'clock rat train.

Sir Edward Thornton, as referee in Mexican claims case, saves us the snug little sum of \$31,000,000. We always took Sir Edward for a fair-minded man.

Farming in Lower East Tennessee.

Having traveled over most of lower East Tennessee lately, we can say that we never heard such complaints coming up from farmers as are now ascending from corn fields and potato patches on the subject of rain.

In general, no spring preparations have been made for the summer crops. Instead of plowing, farmers have turned their attention to water-gaps and creek fences and to watching the way the thing floats. The freshets have done a vast amount of damage than is generally supposed.—*Cleveland Republican*.

It would take a train of cars eight hundred miles long to load the 1873 wheat crop of Minnesota.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

THE FIRST DISTRICT.

The Bull's Gap Convention Ends in a Split.

What A Butler Man Thinks of It. Special to the Chronicle.)

ROGERSVILLE JUNCTION, TENN., May 1, 1874—11:30 A. M.

The Colored Convention was largely attended; and the delegation were ten to one for Hon. R. R. Butler. Those favoring Judge Gillenwaters split off from the convention.

Strong resolutions endorsing Judge Butler were vociferously passed. The Red Fox of Johnson is two thousand ahead by this action.

Judge Gillenwaters stock is at a heavy discount.

What A Gillenwaters Man Says of It. Special to the Chronicle.)

ROGERSVILLE JUNCTION, May 1, 1874—6:10 P. M.

The Colored Convention was called together by a Butler delegate, when only about one-fourth of the delegates were present. Maxwell, a Butler man, was elected Chairman.

On the arrival of all the delegates Maxwell was requested to submit his claims to the chair, when he refused, whereupon the Convention split.

Butler was nominated by about seventy-five men. Gillenwaters was nominated by at least two hundred and fifty men.

WAR IN ARKANSAS.

An Ex-Confederate Commands Brooks' Forces.

Two Supreme Judges Arrested by the Military.

Troops Coming in and Going Home.

First Blood Shed in Jefferson County.

War Throughout the State Predicted.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., May 1, 1874.

To U. S. Grant, President: H. King White, who fired on the commander of the United States troops at Little Rock, has been ordered to Pine Bluff by Baxter, and is pillaging and murdering. The State is perfectly peaceable, except in Jefferson county, the scene of White's robberies and murders. I have refrained from sending out forces in order to avoid a conflict. JOSEPH BROOKS, Governor of Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, May 1.—A regular battle is reported to have taken place in Jefferson county. The Brookites had 9 killed and 20 wounded; the remainder were disarmed and sent home. Seven Baxterites were wounded, and six horses killed. Federal action is hoped for by all.

[NOTE.—Jefferson county is immediately south of Pulaski county, in which Little Rock is situated. Pine Bluff is the county seat of Jefferson.—EDS. CHRONICLE.]

LITTLE ROCK, May 2.—The Federal troops are still between the contestants. General Fagan, formerly a Confederate Major General, has assumed command of the Brookites throughout the State. He calls his old comrades to rally. Both parties are waiting for something from Washington. A cartel for the exchange of prisoners is agreed upon. All prisoners have been released.

NEW YORK, May 2.—A special dispatch from Little Rock says three of Baxter's troops were killed in the battle New Gascony. Capt. Vandesaude, one of the leaders on the side of Brooks, was dangerously wounded. He had been a Colonel in the Confederate army.

The *Gazette* remarks editorially, that war is opened, and will extend throughout the State, unless the President takes speedy action in the matter. Sheriff Vaughan was arrested yesterday by King White and imprisoned. The city is getting rather unsafe, the people being shot at every knight with either shot guns or pistols. King White's proclamation of martial law in Jefferson county is published.

ST. LOUIS, May 4.—A special to the *Democrat* from Little Rock says that Judges Searies and Bennett, of the Supreme Court, were arrested last night on their arrival by the Memphis train at Argenta, opposite Little Rock, by Capt. Williams, acting under orders from Gov. Baxter. The Judges refused to be arrested without the proper authority, whereupon Captain Williams made a signal and a band of armed men entered the car with cocked revolvers, and Searies and Bennett were forcibly taken from the train, and up to the time the dispatch was written had not been heard of in Little Rock.

The Supreme Court was to convene in Little Rock to-day.

Judge Rose to-day received a telegram from Little Rock stating that Baxter had nothing to do with the arrest of the two Judges in Argenta on this side of the river opposite to Little Rock, and disavows all responsibility for it.

LITTLE ROCK, May 3.—The situation is unchanged. Both parties received reinforcements and sent about an equal number home. The Confederate soldiers hold generally aloof.

THE GREAT DELUGE.

Circumstantial Account of the Extent of the Damage in Louisiana—Probable Effects on Sugar, Cotton and Rice Crops.

A Memphis special to the Louisville *Courier-Journal* of the 30th ult., says: A deluge of complaints of suffering is continually reaching here from the entire region below, the submerged country from here to Napoleon, the lower region of the White, Arkansas and St. Francis rivers. The planters need hay and feed for stock, which is starving by hundreds. Fifteen thousand dollars' worth of stock is starved to death in the neighborhood of Chicot city, Arkansas.

WATER STILL RISING.

It is reported that there is a daily rise of one inch in the bends below. How long the flood will continue is not known. The highest water ever between here and Vicksburg was in 1868. The river then maintained the high level eighty-seven days. In 1858 the flood continued ninety-five days at Memphis and one hundred and twenty-nine days at Vicksburg. Should high water continue, the cotton crop will be short. A good crop can be planted by June. Prices have advanced already. No further advance is looked for, but a decline is probable, as the river will doubtless fall in time to begin by June 1.

(New Orleans Picayune, April 26.)

Now that the great flood may be considered as having done its worst, and the occurrence of new crevasses regarded as improbable, it becomes interesting to take a glance at the nature and extent of the damage and to form such estimate as may be possible of the consequences. Engineers calculate the quantity of water thrown out on the State by crevasses to be less than one-half the amount during the great overflow in 1867, when the break in the Grand levee took place; yet the damage to the crops of the State will be fully equal to that sustained in 1867, because of the bad condition of the Atchafalaya and its levees. But as the records of the flood of 1867 are very imperfect and do not show the velocity of the water at the crevasses, this estimate is quite uncertain.

The present crevasses at Hickey's and Morganza levees, and at other places which throw their waters into the Atchafalaya, pass about 300,000 cubic feet of water per second, and the average velocity of the crevasses is about seven feet per second, equal to four and two-thirds miles an hour.

The break at Morganza levee in 1867 was 90,000 feet wide and six feet deep, with a velocity of eight feet per second, equal to a current of four and a half miles an hour.

The break at Morganza at present is 4,000 feet wide, 6 feet deep, and the velocity is 5½ feet per second, equal to a current of 5½ miles an hour.

The Hickey crevasse is 10 feet deep, 1,500 feet wide, and has a velocity of 14 feet per second, which is equal to a current of 9½ miles an hour.

Some idea may be formed of the extent of the present inundation from the following table of the crevasses:

ABOVE RED RIVER.		
Basin place, 5 feet deep, 1,500 feet wide.		
Point Lookout, 7 feet deep, 600 feet wide.		
Hard Times, 7 feet deep, 2,000 feet wide.		
Buck Ridge, 3 feet deep, 1,500 feet wide.		
Waterproof, 10 feet deep, 1,000 feet wide.		
Glasscock, 3 feet deep, 5,000 feet wide.		
POINTE COUPEE.		
Lake side, 6 feet deep, 400 feet wide.		
Morganza, 7 feet deep, 5,000 feet wide.		
Morrison, 2 feet deep, 200 feet wide.		
WEST HATON ROUGE.		
Point Mauwa, 3 feet deep, 5,000 feet wide.		
Hickey, 10 feet deep, 1,500 feet wide.		
EAST HATON ROUGE.		
McCallum, 3 feet deep, 300 feet wide.		
ASCENSION PARISH.		
Cox Place, 6 feet deep, 200 feet wide.		
LAFAYETTE.		
Bragg Place, 4 feet deep, 500 feet wide.		
Below Bragg's 4 feet deep, 600 feet wide.		
ST. JOHN PARISH.		
Bonnef Carre, 10 feet deep, 500 feet wide.		
PLAQUEMINES.		
At Stackhouse's, 15 feet deep, 80 feet wide.		
Greenwood, 4½ feet deep, 80 feet wide.		
In and about Pointe-a-la-Hache, 3 feet deep, 12,000 feet wide.		
The Ashton crevasse is running 4 feet deep and 17,000 feet wide.		

The Veto and the Western Press.

The *Tribune* compiles a list of 116 daily Western newspapers, showing their opinions of the President's veto of inflation. Of this number but forty-two condemned the veto. If the character and influence of these journals were taken into consideration, the preponderance of public sentiment would seem even much larger than this majority indicates, and shows unquestionably that the West has been misrepresented by those who claim that she demands an inflated currency. We recapitulate from the *Tribune's* table:

	For.	Against.	Neutral.
Illinois	18	16	2
Iowa	12	4	2
Wisconsin	6	3	2
Michigan	12	2	2
Indiana	5	10	2
Minnesota	2	1	2
Kansas	1	1	1
Nebraska	1	1	1
Missouri	4	3	0

Politically classified, thirty-six Republican papers sustain the President, twenty-six oppose his views, and eleven are neutral. We are not among those who think it a mortal sin for political friends to differ on the question of the currency. While we unhesitatingly sustain the President, we believe the matter is susceptible of compromise, and that a measure can be perfected which, while not impairing the public credit, would meet the wants of the people. And we further believe that the Republican party is equal to the emergency.—*Chicago Journal*.

Lieut. Governor Talbot has assumed the duties of acting Governor of Massachusetts.

ANDREW JOHNSON INTERVIEWED.

He Expresses His Views on Various Subjects.

A *Banner* reporter has interfered with the prerogative of "H. V. R.," and interviewed Andrew Johnson, who is now at Nashville. Andy speaks of the tax question, and says the people are disposed to "kick in the traces." He says: The funding bill and assessment measure were two of the most infamous enactments ever inflicted upon the body of our State; they were lacerations, so to speak, which the chosen few who held tickets for "reserved seats" (bonds with coupons attached) could look on at and laugh, but they cut most too deep, and cry out the sufferers would.

When approached on the subject of coalescing such State support as he may control, with what are known as "Cheatmen men," he first asked what was meant by "Cheatmen men?"

We replied that we meant that portion of the plurality of the Democratic party which did not vote for him (Johnson) for Congress at large.

"Ah, well, yes," said he; "well, I am not cognizant of any shuffling. I am not pulling any wires; I know nothing in the world of what you speak, as hinted at by press correspondents. In fact, I not only have nothing of the sort in my own mind, but I have not heard of it except in newspapers. I did not bring about that fight. It was the fight against me, and at me, that brought me on the stage, and I reckon the good that grew out of my going into it will outlive such of harm as some found in it."

He expressed himself in favor of settling the coming Senatorial election by a primary election. The expense and trouble would be nothing if it were done on the same day with other fall elections. Then the people could express their choice and secure themselves against the jugglery of any "ring" that must necessarily be potent so long as they have the reins in their hands at the capitol, either in their own hands or through the hands of any one who may be elected under their auspices; for, "you know," says he, "the powers of individuals are not always expended when they apparently go out of office, if they can have a big voice in naming their successor; and you have often seen a 'ring organ' working for such ends in the quietest and most deceptively surreptitious way." All of such trouble may be easily avoided by letting a kind of "primary" voice of the "real" people be heard. Moreover, it would shut out any *parvenu* who might be taken up in the great and generous spirit of compromise. A man who was afraid to be weighed in such balances, should by all means be found wanting. If I am not strong, in a political sense, it may possibly come from the fact that I am not in any ring, nor the champion, either directly or remotely, of any organ.

The interview concluded with an expression that Grant's veto was right, but that the President must have stumbled on it—that certainly was not natural with him.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Congress is asked to appropriate \$25,000 for the Sioux Indians.

The Prussian Minister of Finance reports a surplus of 21,000,000 thalers for 1873.

Mr. Robert Bonner last week rejected an offer of \$100,000 in gold for his horse Dexter.

Bret Harte's new short story, "The Rose of Tuolumne," is quite successful. He was paid \$600 for it by the *New York Times*.

One son of President Tyler is an editor in Alabama, another a preacher in Florida, and a third a civil engineer on a Western railroad.

Hon. S. S. Burdett, of Missouri, has been appointed Commissioner of the General Land Office, vice Mr. Drummond resigned.

The Detroit *Free Press* claims for that city the distinction of being the only city in the country where Nilsson doesn't own a corner lot.

The marriage license of Mr. Jefferson, the will of George Washington, and the will of Kosciuszko have been placed in the Virginia State Library.

The weather in Georgia was very cold Tuesday night, and reports from southern Georgia state that there was a heavy hail storm, which injured the crops.

A Boston druggist has recently been sentenced to pay \$15,000 for giving, by mistake, scotch, in a prescription. The patient nearly lost her life in consequence.

An Illinoisian wrote to Horace Greeley several times asking him what was good for scotch, and finally Horace got out of patience and replied: "Chop your d-d head off."

It is reported that Carl Schurz has accepted the editorship of a leading German daily at \$10,000 per annum, and will remove to New York at the end of his Senatorial term.

There has been a great flood at Bagdad, Turkey, in consequence of the overflow of the Tigris, caused by late heavy rains. A great amount of property was destroyed and several persons were drowned.

Ex-Queen Isabella, of Spain, has sent a sum of money for the relief of the wounded in the Spanish civil war, and requested that it may be used indiscriminately for the sufferers, whether Carlists or Republicans.

The *Saturday Review* opens a notice of two astronomical works by the startling declaration, "The moon has been sadly neglected of late years." We think not. Witness the piles of so-called poetry with which modern lunatics afflict the press.

Wild coffee trees have been discovered growing in California. This valuable crop is likely to be added to the other products of the State, which now yield gold, wheat, barley, tobacco, tea, live stock, and all the fruits of the tropic and the temperate zone.